



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

July 18, 1902

1700

Report from Nuevitas.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, July 7, 1902.

SIR: Through the chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba, I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended June 28, 1902:

During this week there was 1 bill of health issued to the steamship *Fanita*, bound for Key West, Fla. Crew immune to yellow fever. One death from internal hemorrhage (stab wound).

Puerto Padre.—One death from heart disease.

Gibara.—One death from delirium tremens.

Banes and Baracoa.—No reports.

There has been no report of quarantinable disease in this district. I am forwarding under separate cover the weekly abstract of bills of health issued.

Respectfully,

E. F. McCONNELL,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Santiago de Cuba—Mortuary statistics and quarantine transactions.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 30, 1902.

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, Havana, I have the honor to forward herewith mortuary statistics for the weeks from June 15 to June 21, 1902, and from June 22 to June 28, 1902.

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER B. McDOWELL,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Mortuary statistics from June 15 to June 21, 1902, inclusive, for the port of Santiago de Cuba.

Fever, intermittent malarial.....	5
Diphtheria	1
Tubercle of lungs.....	1
Tubercle of the meninges.....	1
Organic diseases of the heart.....	1
Arterio-sclerosis	1
Bronchitis	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	4
Bright's disease.....	1
Cystitis, chronic	1
Ill-defined or unspecified causes of death.....	1
Total	19

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 22.97 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

Mortuary statistics from June 22 to June 28, 1902, inclusive, for the port of Santiago de Cuba.

Fever, intermittent malarial	3
La grippe	3
Tubercle of lungs.....	1
Encephalitis	1
Simple meningitis.....	1
Organic diseases of the heart.....	2
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1
Pulmonary congestion.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	3
Diarrhea and enteritis, chronic.....	1
Hemophilia	1
Senile debility.....	1
Ill-defined or unspecified causes of death.....	3
Total	22

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 31.44 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

July 18, 1902

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 1, 1902.

SIR: Through Surg. A. H. Glennan, Havana, I have the honor to submit herewith a summary of the transactions at this station for the month of June, 1902:

Number of vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	26
Number of crew inspected.....	862
Number of passengers inspected.....	437
Number of health certificates issued.....	160
Number of immune certificates issued.....	16
Number of vessels disinfected.....	3

Respectfully,

ALEXANDER B. McDOWELL,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON GENERAL.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, June 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information regarding plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt) at Berlin:

Plague.

EGYPT.—Between June 6 and June 12, inclusive, 7 new plague cases and 1 death were registered in Egypt.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency, during the week ended May 30, there were registered 615 plague cases and 485 deaths, of which 169 cases with 166 deaths occurred in the city of Bombay, and 68 cases with 59 deaths in the port and town of Karachi.

COCHIN-CHINA.—During the month of April several cases of plague occurred in Hanoi. For every dead rat 4 cents have been offered by the authorities, the result being that 6,000 rats were delivered between April 24 and April 30.

JAPAN.—On May 13 a plague patient died in the hospital for epidemic diseases at Nagasaki.

QUEENSLAND.—During the week ended May 10, 9 new plague cases and 4 deaths were registered in Brisbane.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week ended May 17, 209 persons died of plague and 64 died of cholera.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Ordinance of health office of Bremen relative to the killing of rats in holds of vessels.

BREMEN, GERMANY, June 20, 1902.

SIR: The health office at Bremen, on June 12, 1902, published the following new measure for the prevention of the plague:

It is now held that the best means of killing rats in the holds of vessels is by fumigation. Such fumigation will be attended to by the fire department upon six hours' notice at the police station in the free port.